The Semi-Weekly Louisianian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

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PROSPECTUS OF The Louisianian.

In the endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, the proprietors of the LOUISIANIAN, propose to fill a necessity which has been long, and sometimes painfully—felt to exist. In the transition state of our people, in their struggling efforts to attain that position in the Body Politic, which we conceive to be their due, it is regarded that much information, guidance, encouragement, counsel and reproof have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which these deficiencies might be supplied. We shall strive to make the LOUISIANIAN a *desideratum* in these respects.

POLICY.

As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be *"Republican at all times and under all circumstances"* We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the Country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or Country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious conduct, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemeral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

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NEW ORLEANS.

POETRY.

BARON GRIMALKIN'S DEATH — A PARODY.

BY WILL M. CARLETON.

O'er a low barn, with setting sun
Had thrown its latest ray,
Where, in his last strong agony,
A dying tom cat lay,
One who had caught full many a mouse,
By pantry, barn and shelf,
But now, by unrelenting *Death*,
At last was caught himself.

"They come around me here, and say
My days of life are o'er!
That I shall snoop in pans of milk,
And scratch and fight no more.
They come, and to my whiskers, dere
To tell me now, that *I*,
The oldest tom cat on the place!
That I! y-o-w! y-o-w! must die!

"And what is death? I've braved him oft,
Before the poker's thrust;
I've fought with many a cat and dog,
For many a bone and crust.
I've met him, faced him, scorned him,
When the fight was raging hot!
If he comes here I'll scratch his eyes,
Defy, and fear him not.

"Ho! sound the signal from the barn,
And raise a mighty din!
Go round to every house and farm,
And call each tom cat in;
Away, and do my bidding, now,
My every order mind!
Bring hither every rat and mouse
That you can catch or find!"

A hundred cats were busy then;
A feast of rats was spread;
And everything was done in haste,
As the old cat had said;
While, through a crack, the rising moon
Lit up the novel scene,
And shone on poor old Thomas cat
Of sad, but gritty mein.

Soon hurrying through the great barn door,
The neighboring pussies came;
Some black, some white, some grizzly gray,
Some wild, and others tame,
They gathered quickly round the feast,
Each sitting firm and straight;
While, at their head, the dying cat,
With tail curled round him, sat.

"Let every one be filled, my cats;
Eat all you can, to-night!
And then, when we have done our feast!
We'll have a glorious fight!
Are ye all there, ye Thomas cats?
Mine eyes are waxing dim;
Now, wash your faces, bristle up,
And get in fighting trim.

"Ye're there, and yet I see ye not—
Come, clinch together, now,
And let me hear you scratch and fight,
We'll have a glorious row!
I hear it, faintly; louder yet!
What clogs my breath, I say?
Up, all, and scratch, and fight, and yawl.
And scare grim death away!"

Teeth bit with teeth, cat fought with cat,
And rose a deafening yawl,
And scared the horses in that barn,
And made the cattle bawl!
Ho! cravens, do ye fear him?
Slaves, traitors, have ye flown?
Ho! tom cats, have ye left me
To meet him here alone?

"But I defy him! Let him come!"
Down came his sharp, old claws,
And rage and fury grimly clashed,
Within his teeth and jaws;
And with his staring yellow eyes
Protruding from his head,
There, on a bunch of barley straw,
Lay the old rascal, dead!

[From the Georgia Republican.]

AN ADDRESS

BY JOSEPH F. QUARLES, ESQ.,
Delegate at Large for the State of Georgia.

(CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.)

And if these difficulties exist where free labor has reached its highest perfection, we may reasonably expect to encounter greater difficulties here in the South where free labor is accepted, not from choice, but from necessity and with such earnest protest. The mind of the Southern people with the passions and resentments of the war still alive, and aggravated by the stinging consciousness of defeat, is ill prepared to comtemplate calmly the issue involved in this subject. With this sincere belief in the utter inadaptibility of free labor to their soil they are led to resort to all sorts of expedients to avoid the disastrous effects of what they believe to be uncertain and unreliable labor. Yet free labor must be secured and maintained, and developed, and the laborer must receive just compensation for services rendered. How can this be occomplished? There ere only two alternatives. Either the Southern people must protect and foster free labor, by giving it the means of developing itself and justly renumerating the laborer, and thus rendering him contented, or the restless and discontented laborer will invoke the protection of the National Government, which will result in continual interference with the local affairs of these States and lessen the respect of the nation for local self-government.

Certainly the former alternative is much to be preferred. No thinking man can doubt what will be the result if the majority or even any considerable portion of the Southern people persistently refuse to recognize the exact state of this question. It will not do for the South to go on wasting its energies in useless efforts to preserve as much of the old system as possible and to keep up that confusion in the workings of this question which is now so apparent everywhere. We must have a just reciprocity between capital and labor. Labor must not attempt to wrong capital neither must capital attempt to deprive labor of its just reward.

There are serious consequences involved in the proper adjustment of this question, and they come home to us with more than ordinary force from the fact that the greater part of our people are laborers, and we should demand of the Southern people, in view of the two hundred and forty years' of unrequited toil; in view of the patient endurance of a people deprived of their natural rights; in view of their unexampled forbearance in the late struggle, when they might have lighted up the towns and cities of the South and spread desolation and ruin everywhere, that they shall now deal justly with our people. We hope it from their wisdom; we expect it from their policy; we claim it from their justice; we demand it from their gratitude.

Another vital element in this new order of things is

AN UNTRAMMELED BALLOT.

Liberty is the grand corner-stone of our new social structure, and where there is no free ballot there is no liberty.

The heretofore oligarchial tendency of Southern institutions has left a sentiment in the minds of the people, which, to say the least is not very favorable to a free ballot. When to this we add the animosities and resentments engendered by the late struggle, the task of securing an untrammeled ballot in the South becomes complicated and extremely difficult. But the case is pressing and the difficulties must be met and overcome. For, deny it as often and as vehemently as they may, it is a fact, nevertifeless, that in some localities in the South such a thing as a free ballot is unknown. In many cases men are compelled to vote against their convictions, and in some instances they are driven from the polls and not allowed to vote at all. How are these things to be remedied? Paper cannot do it. Parchment wil not do it. Mere legislative bodies will not do it.

Already we have laws enough upon the statute book to protect the citizen in the enjoyment of every right. But laws are powerless in the face of public sentiment. We must seek other means for the accomplishment of this object. We must invoke the moral sentiment of the people of the south.

Do you say that this a tremendous undertaking? I answer, there are tremendous issues involved. Have faith then and hesitate not to employ moral agencies.

For these, like divine promises when properly understood and applied will meet every case of difficulty and distress. We must impress upon the southern mind the fact that the time has passed when oligarchies and aristocracies and caste could here rule.

Tell them that we live in an era when freedom of thought, freedom of action, and a free ballot are esteemed as the priceless heritage of every man. Tell them that ours is a civilization of which untrammeled liberty, impartial suffrage, and equal rights are the essential elements.

And if we apply ourselves earnestly to the task, who can say we shall fail? To the boatman, who said it was impossible to brave the storm, William Tell, imbued with patriotic ardor, exclaimed, "I know not whether it be possible, but I know it must be attempted." That courage made his mission a success, and if we have the same courage now I believe we will succeed. I believe that it is possible to arouse such a moral sentiment among the better class of the Southern people in behalf of a free ballot that it will be held as sacred as were the ancient divinities.

Still another principle most vital to our new social system is

EQUALITY OF RIGHTS

to all the citizens.

Some ancient writer has said, that the first part of Equity is Equality. Thus we may safely infer that where there is a want of equality there can not be perfect equity. If this be a correct inference what shall we say of equity in the South? For in whatever direction we go, whether it be in public places of amusement, in the street cars, upon the railroad, or in the hotel, or in the wayside inn, we encounter the invidious distinctions of caste and oligarchy. We can not think of these things without impatience; we can not speak of them without denouncing them as unworthy of an intelligent and humane people. And we would be less than men if we did not, everywhere, and under all circumstances, utter our earnest and solemn protests against these inhuman outrages upon our manhood. Right well I know that legislative enactments alone can not remedy these social evils. But there is a grand and a moral power in the spectacle of a whole people rising to assert their rights, and to demand justice which can neither be overlooked nor ignored. And we ask the Southern people in all candor, if we have not borne this species of oppression long enough. We are weary of being consumed by this molch of caste; we are weary of being hunted down by the ghosts of the defunct system of slavery; are weary of being reminded of a servitude more galling than Egyptian bondage; we are weary of being made outcasts and stangers in the land of our nativity and the home of our fathers. And we ask, as it is our right, that these odious discriminations shall cease. Too long already have they been allowed to bear sway in this country. And surely now the time has come when their influence should be destroyed; the time has come when their power ought to be broken; the time has come when they must perish from the land. To this end I invoke the spirit of our civilization; to this end I invoke the judgment of humanity; to this end I invoke the spirit which inspired the declaration of independence; to this end I invoke those divine sentiments which animated the great and good of every clime and of every age. Let these abominable crimes upon humanity be buried in the grave of oblivion and write upon their tombstone, "No resurrection."

And, finally, it is essential to the success and permanency of our new social structure that we have

A GENERAL DIFFUSION OF EDUCATION

among the masses.

And this is the crowning glory of the new social structure. For Republican institution presupposes intelligence and virtue and where there is ignorance and superstition there can be no true liberty. Without the benign influence of education and morality all other appliances will avail nothing in the solution of this great question. Modern history furnishes many painful instances of the baneful effects of ignorance and vice. Mexico though nominally free is a constant prey to revolutions and counter revolutions because of the ignorance of its people. Spain pants after liberty and Republican institutions, but her people are too ignorant and debased to understand the principles, or to employ the agencies by which they are secured and maintained. Russia, faithless to the instincts of human liberty and human progress, consigns her millions of semi-bar, barous citizens to a hopeless ignorance, and then rules them with a rod of iron. France is ever seeking after liberty and equality, but being ignorant of their true meaning she follows Napoleon to Sedan; and then receives the baptism of blood and fire at the hands of the Commune.

These lessons of history are full of warnings to us. We will be wise if we profit by their teachings. Do not be mistaken about this question of education. It is a three-fold problem within itself. I will not stop to discuss the relative duties of the State, the community and the parent. It suffices to say that it is a problem in the solution of which we are to take a most conspicuous part.

And what nobler task could there be assigned to any generation of men, after a long, long night of ignorance and servitude; the imagination of a new era in the life of a people, to rise above the darkness of the past, to throw off all the obsolete notions engendered by long years of slavery and oppression, to join in the great work of advancing intelligence and virtue, to assist in raising the social body to a higher level of civilization? Can there be a nobler mission committed to the charge of any people?

Let us then dictate ourselves to this great work. Let us clear away the rubbish of the past and substitute intelligence and virtue in its stead. And soon the South, relieved of the incubus of slavery, and lifted out of her distress and confusion by the intelligent and public spirit of her own people, will be marching abreast with the progress of the world to the achievement of the greatest of all ends, the amelioration of mankind.

CONCLUSION.

Now I have spoken to you upon these topics as they have been suggested to my mind. They seem to me to embrace the principle elements in this Southern question. Our people are vitally interested in the proper solution of this problem. And they must take an important part in its solution. We must assist in giving quiet and peace and order and prosperity to the South. We must assist in establishing the new order of things upon a firm and lasting basis. To you gentlemen is committed the great and solemn duty of inaugurating a policy for a whole race. See that you act wisely, and act promptly. You have great obstacles to encounter and overcome.

Against the new state of things is arrayed nearly all of that splendid talent of the South that was wont to rule the nation in days gone by. Against the new order of things are arrayed nearly all the wealth and power in the land. Against the new order of things arrayed nearly all the press of the South. Yet all these must be overcome. And I intreat you, colored men of the South, to enter upon this work without delay.

If you act wisely you cannot overestimate the importance of the results of your deliberations. Strive earnestly then to secure a hearty and welldirected co-operation of all the patriotic and moral force of the South, to secure the supremacy of law, to protect the equal rights of all, to put society on the road of progressive improvement. Do these things, and success is ours.

The motives that should prompt are all imposing. Centuries look down upon us, overshadowing us with a cloud of noble spirits who who have consecrated their lives to the same great cause. The oppressed of the world watch with breathless anxiety the issue of our struggle and invoke us to be faithful and true to the cause of humanity and God.

They call to us from the mountain wilds of Cuba; they call to us from the prison houses of Europe; they call to us from the bleak and icy plains of Siberia. Let us then be faithful to the trust committed to us, and the world will bless us as the worthy recipients and noble defenders of the priceless heritage of liberty.

The Spirit of Murder in the South.

Occasionally we see in a Southern journal, paragraphs full of melancholly regrets and repining at the fact of the fell spirit of murder which prevails in that region. But these sorrows are only made audible when some *friend* is the victim, when some well know Southern character is laid low in the dust by the assassin's hand. A case of the kind occurred in Madisonville, Texas, on the 17th of October, when a ruffian shot a young man named Payton, who was a clerk in a store, because he refused to give the desperado credit. Of course it was a cold-blooded murder of one Southern man by another, and therefore the Southern press of the locality is filled with mourning. If a Ku-klux had shot a "carpet-bagger," or an ex-confederate soldier had murdered a negro, the fact would be insignificant and tolerable, and no complaint heard thereon. Such is the justice which now controls the chivalry, from whose teaching and practice this fell spirit of murder proceeds. Modern Democracy as it was once advocated in the South, had but one meaning, and that was of murder and treason. The duellist was heretofore the most famous character in all Southern society. The merits of Southern gentlemen were rated according to the victims they had sacrificed in duelling, the negroes they had murdered, or the hearts they had pierced with a Bowie knife. Educated in such vocations, made murderers almost from their cradles, and looking on the shedding of human blood as chivalrous, the great mass of Southern men are still left in a condition of lawlessness which can only be curbed by the strong arm of stern and unflinching power. It will require more skill to crush this spirit of murder than it did that of rebellion, but those who gave it birth and cultivation, have no right to whine or complain, if they occasionally feel its bloody fingers at their throats or see a friend fall beneath its shots and stabs. The South to-day does not feel a pang of agony but what is a just penalty for its crimes.—*Daily State Journal.*

Extract

FROM JILES SCOGGINS' LECTURE ON NATURAL HISTORY.

If you air in a tre or on top ov a house and gravitie attraks your immediate attenshun, you just az wel tu giv up and come right down; you couldent sta up thare if you waz tide. Gravity is the onlie thing kan draw blud out uv a turnip with eny eaze.

Pikturegraph albums are the most natural historikal books in their details and outlines of eny histry on rekord.

Darwin, with much plausible ingenuity, sez man changed from a munkee to a man. If he wants tu be the descendent ov a munkee he can du so, but I'll stik to the old-fashuned theory ov Moses in the bulrushez and the story ov Adam and Eve in the garding, and take ignerense for bliss.

Adam and Eve was the furst munkez of the man speshez, and wuz ignerent az uther munkeez untill tha eat the frute ov knowledge. But God got mad at it and he bored on auger hole in the wurk bench and Adam sot down on it and got his tale fastened in the hole and broke it off. Eve now havin' more nolege, saw that it waz a good thing and looked more sivilized and fashionable like to be without a tale and so had herz broke off too. Adam and Eve was the onlie munkez that eat this frute. Munkez ar az full of simplicitie az a tater patch iz ov turnips.

I hev wasted a good deel ov time and mi father haz spent lots ov munnie, tryin' tu find out the naturel histry of rithmetik and yit it iz a mistero. I don't no whare I found it out, but I do no that rithmetik teechez how tu kalkulate as good as any book manufactured; but it don't say one wurd how tu measure without a rule.

Tu stop the bung hole ov a whiskee barrel without a stopper, stik an Aulderman's mouth to it.

There is no want so kommon as the want ov kommon sense.

Love iz a plant, and growse spontanerusly in the human buzzum, and the richer the soul the better the krap.

Eve dun more nologize man than any uther woman I ever herd ov; but Adam sut tu wated until she got sum munnie before he married her.

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THURSDAY NOVEMBER 16, 1871.

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☞Our friend A. Simon, of Cosmopolitan News Depot notoriety, has at last yielded to the necessities of the times and removed his depot from the Alley to the Corner of Canal and Dauphine streets where his numerous patrons can easily find him. He has also established a branch of his business on Canal street, near the corner of Howard street where all the latest papers, pamphlets and periodicals may at all times be had.

☞The City Council has before it for consideration an ordinance to authorize the construction and maintenance of gas works, and the lighting of the village of Milneburg by gas, by the Eureka Gas Company.

☞A recent number of the *St James Sentinel* (Ex-Secretary of G. F. Bovee, Editor,) has the following compliment to Senator Barber :

"Hon. A. E. Barber, State Senator, has purchased a beautiful mansion on Canal St. N. O., and has fitted it up in princely style. The Senator is one of the finest orators our State can boast, and is no superficial observer of passing events. We confess to being among the admirers of the portly general".

☞City papers report the inability of Judge Cooley of the Sixth District Court and Judge Duvigneaud of the Second District Court, on account of being "quite ill."

☞We have the pleasure of acknowleding a brief but welcome visit from our contemporaries Emerson Bently, of the *Attakapas Register*, and L. E. Bently, Esqrs., of the *Donaldsonville Chief*.

☞Since the issue of our last number the "LOUISIANA PROGRESSIVE CLUB has elected eight new members.

JOURNALISTIC BUBBLES.

It will be remembered by our readers that we stated many months ago that the LOUISIANIAN was the only *bona fide* organ of the colored people in the State.

The New Orleans *Standard* which had borne as many names as a sing-sing convict and died a death as ignominious, disputed this statement. Shortly after the *Citizen's Guard* with its best bib and *Tucker* of Lowell manufacture stood forth as a rival claimant. It too has gone the way of all flesh ; for even the ephemeral which the *National Republican* tried to give it, has been suddenly terminated and the *National Republican* stands to-day without even the shadow of a colored *guard*.

These so-called colored enterprises were born from mere ambitious jugglery and nursed upon the milk of faction. Their editorials always involved the fraud of a white man's utterances under a black man's name, and like one other upon which we have our eye their subserviency, incompetency pretension and inaccuracy united to exhibit in a clearer light the solidity of our own enterprise.

We speak in no boastful spirit when we say that the LOUISIANIAN, has stood sentinel over every interest of the colored man, and been faithful to every claim of humanity. Starting without patronage, depending upon the resources of its proprietors and paying for the best talent to be had, our journal has grown in a single year to almost unprecedented proportions.

We gave our patrons assurances at the very first that our institution was a permanent one, because we knew whereof we affirmed, and we now reiterate them because success has crowned the edifice of the builders.

We wish to be understood as congratulating our readers upon the fact of our success, and we desire to impress upon them the fact that we intend to continue as we began. So far, no topic concerning colored men has escaped the notice of our contributions. We have spoken not simply for our State but for the country. We have deprecated partizan efforts and utterances, and stood squarely by the Republican party, and while we laugh at the bubbles which have burst and those for which the lather is making, we again address ourselves to the serious affairs of our people,

TO SUBSCRIBERS OUT OF THE CITY.

In reply to your complaint that you don't get the LOUISIANIAN all we have to say is, that the paper is duly mailed from this office and if, through the irregularity of the mails serving, or worse, the negligence of those whose duty it is to see the mails properly made up the paper don't reach you, it is no fault of ours, and while on this subject it may be well for you to remember whether you have PAID your subscription. You must recollect it takes money to run a paper like the LOUISIANAIAN, and the colored people especially who are as interested in its success as are its proprietors ought to come forward and give it their generous support, for it is not only the only paper owned and conducted by colored men in Louisiana, but it is the only semi-weekly colored paper in the United States.

These, however, are not the only claims it has upon the public for wherever it goes it is *read*, and its suggestions and advice give it a consideration such as few papers of its class have ever commanded, and is pronounced one of the best ever established in this country.

With these facts before us may we not hope to be able to continue to send our paper to *all* of its subscribers.

BALTIMORE STREET CARS.— A trial for ejecting a colored man from a street car in Baltimore has just come off before a Federal Court in that city. The Company was sued for $2500, but the jury awarded $40 damages. This decision however will settle the question, and colored people will be permitted to pay their fare and have their rides like other people. The world moves on verily.

☞The Mississippi Navigation Company has entered suit in the Eighth District Court to compel the Governor, by mandamus, to make subscription, on the part of the State, of one thousand shares of the capital stock of the company, as authorized it is alleged by an act of the Legislature of 1870. The trial of the rule *nisi* in the case is fixed for Nov. 16.

CITY COUNCIL AND THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The proceedings of the City Council on Tuesday last show that the "City Fathers" confess frankly their recognition of the impractibility of endeavoring to "reconstruct" the Firemen's Charitable Association on the basis they at first calculated. This result has been brought about by the weight of the wishes and opinions which the contemplated action of the Administrators elicited. Although the Council did not on Tuesday formally reconsider the resolution of a previous meeting directing the Administrator of Commerce to organize a paid Fire Department, yet their acceptance of Administrator Remick's suggestions and the appointment of a committtee of three of their body to confer with a similar committee of the Firemen's Association indicate an abandonment of the original design, and the intention to effect the most satisfactory arrangement for a renewal of the contract. We give Mr. Remick's report:

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,
City Hall, Nov. 14, 1871.

To the City Council of New Orleans:

I beg leave to report that pursuant to the resolution of the Council at its last session, directing the Administrator of Commerce to organize a paid fire department, I have had the matter under consideration, and have concluded that the establishment of such a department at this time would be impossible.

The management of the Fire Department by the Firemen's Charitable Association, as evidenced through our journals and by other popular expressions, has given satisfaction so general as to be almost universal. In view of this fact, although I should be willing to assume any responsibility to carry out the instructions of this Council calculated to accomplish a certain good, I shrink from the attempt to popularize an undertaking which would start out with such disfavor, especially when the good sought to be accomplished is, upon investigation, so extremely problematical.

I therefore respectfully request that the said resolution be repealed; and recommend that the Council enter into negotiations with the Firemen's Charitable Association under the ordinance introduced by me on 29th August last as a basis; and to that end that the Mayor appoint a committee of three from this Council to confer with a like committee from the Firemen's Charitable Association, to arrange details.

F. C. REMICK,
Administrator.

The report was adopted, and Messrs. Remick, Lewis and Cockrem were appointed by the Mayor as a committee, in accordance with the suggestions of the report.

It will be observed by a perusal of the "Fourth District Court" proceedings, that Judge H. C. Dibble of the Eighth District Court, proposes to furnish the publisher of the New Orleans *Patriot*, ample opportunity to substantiate some serious charges which one of the editorials of the last issue of that paper contain against him.

In these days and times, when so many newspaper writers are found prostituting the mission and the power of the press for the furtherance of grossly partizan, and dishonorable purposes, when men avail themselves of the opportunities which connexion with a newspaper, or the influence which they may possess in this direction, to defame and slander by wholesale and without scruple, or regard to consequences, it behooves some one of the "noble army of martyrs" to vindicate not only the inviolability of character from wanton abuse, but also to furnish opportunity for popular enlightenment on this grave question. That those who wilfully offend may have their reward, and those who do not, may definitely understand that there is a very material difference between the "liberty of the Press," and that gross licenciousness which unhappily so largely prevails.

☞For some time past there has been a dispute in Norwich Township, in Columbus county, Ohio, over the admission of colored children to the public schools. Recently however the School Board decided the question, and declared by a vote of six to three that children shall be admitted to the public schools "without regard to race, color or previous condition."

☞Yesterday morning we had the pleasure of welcoming to our *sanctum* Col. S. J. Ireland, of the House of Representatives, and Professor Lawrence Minor of the Alcorn University, Mississippi.

EXCURSION DOWN THE RIVER.—Yesterday morning at 10 o'clock the U. S. Revenue Cutter *Wilderness* left the head of Jackson street with a number of prominent gentlemen for the purpose of inspecting the levees down the river. Among the party were His Excellency H. C. Warmoth, Col. Duke, member of Congress from Virginia ; General McKey, member of Congress from Mississippi ; Hons. F. Morey, J. Hale Sypher and C. B. Darrell, members of Congress from Louisiana ; Louisiana State Senators P. B. S. Pinchback and A. B. Harris, Representative L. J. Souer, Adjutant-General Geo. A. Sheridan, Gen. Jeff. Thompson, J. P. Kennedy and J. G. Tracy Esqrs.

☞The New Orleans *Patriot* with mendacity only equalled by its shameless disregard of all scrupulousness takes up and questions on no ground whatever the veracity of a statement made by us and supported by a series of internal and external evidence that to any honest mind could not fail to carry conviction. The *Patriot* and its tribe of disorganizers know far better than we could tell them "what possible benefit the perpetrator of the forgery of Senator Pinchback's name could have hoped to obtain from such a paltry trick." The paltriness of the trick and the insignificance of the gain are not however to be despised by a crowd who are characteristically "catching at straws." If the *Patriot* would be pleased to know any more, we have given the public the names of well known gentlemen and we have invited the inspection of the original hand, the letter itself which is to be seen at our office, Cease viper you bite a file.

THE RIVERS RISING.—The *Sugar Planter* of November 11 thus notifies its readers of the signs of a rise in the Mississippi and Red River:

"The thickening of the Mississippi at this point indicates a rise somewhere and small steamers coming down loaded with cotton, show that the Red River is becoming once more in boating order. We are told that there is a great quantity of cotton lying on the banks of that river for miles up, awaiting transportation to St. Louis or New Orleans, all of which will be speedily removed as soon as the larger boats can force their way up. New Orleans is dull enough in all conscience sake to have some stir in business, no matter from where or where to. There is a good time coming.

☞The Steam-boatsmen are holding a National Convention in Louisville, Kentucky. It is claimed to be "composed of practical, earnest, representatative men" from seventeen States of the Union, and from all the large cities. including Chicago, which with Philadelphia and Boston, gives its fullest endorsement." Among the grievances under which the trade by water groan, is the excessive wharf duties, and the Convention institute a comparison between the tax on Railroads and on cars, which involve more wear and tear of streets and roads, and yet enjoy more patronage, and receive more grants and subsidies. The Convention protests against the impositions on them, and think that their claims to consideration should be admitted.

"SEND IT ALL."—Theodore Tilton, in the *Golden Age*, tells a story of a boy ten years of age, who had $200 in a savings bank, and being asked by his father how much of his money he would give to help to warm the little hands and feet of the children of Chicago, burst into tears, and out of a heart full of charity, said, "Father, send it all." The writer adds: "And the whole $200—the sum total of the boy's slow savings—was sent the next day on its errand of mercy. We happen to know that the child's father, in drawing out these two hundred childish dollars, put back four hundred in their place, And yet we thought of Shakespeare's line,

"The quality of mercy is twice blest."

DO NOT RIDICULE CHILDREN.—Children often seem to say very absurd things, for which they are ridiculed or abashed. Nothing, however, can be crueller than this, for the child has merely done what a philosopher has done before him —jumped to a wrong conclusion; and if, instead of being ridiculed and made to distrust himself, and avoid the venturing his little speculations before us in future, we had been at the trouble of carefully examining his notions, we should have discovered how naturally, perhaps, the idea had arisen, or how ingeniously, through a lack of knowledge, the little mind had put together incongruous things.

WAS THERE REALLY A BENJAMIN BANNEKER ?

TALLAHASSEE, FLA., OCT. 1871.

To the Editor of the New National Era:

I have been writing a number of short sketches of distinguished colored men for the newspapers of Florida, and they have been widely copied, with all sorts of comments.

My object was to incite the colored youth of this States to acquire knowledge, and fit themselves for the higher walks of usefulness. Among the sketches was one of Benjamin Banneker, drawn largely from Wells' Brown book, and some old pamphlets that have been in my possession for a long time.

A gentleman of prominence in this State sent the sketch of Banneker into Kentucky, and it is fiercely denied that any such man as Banneker existed, and I am charged with inventing the sketch for mere sensational purposes.

Banneker died in 1803, and I have much concurrent testimony that such a man as Banneker did live, and every fact alleged is a veritable truth, so far as documentary evidence is concerned. I have seen in Philadelphia lithograph letters of the correspondence between Banneker and Thomas Jefferson ; and beside, in Pennsylvania and Maryland, many literary societies among the colored people have borne the honored name of Banneker, and exist at the present time.

I would just as soon think of denying the existence of Washington, Stephen Girard, Benjamin Franklin, or Napoleon the First, as the existence of Banneker; and yet, if the ordinary concurrent testimony that such men as Washington and Franklin ever lived was denied, I might have some trouble to prove to a mathematical certainty that Washington and Franklin were other than historical myths.

Now to place this matter beyond a reasonable doubt, and to enlighten the "Hunters of Kentucky," and squelch the loud shriek and querulous complainings of the Savannah *News*, I propose that some of your correspondents in Baltimore seek out the publishing house of Goddard & Angell, in Baltimore, who published Banneker's Almanac, and send me a certified letter for publication of the transactions between the firm and Banneker. The fact is that the flood of light that has ruled over the minds of men since the late war, concerning the mental, moral, and physical future possibilities of the negro as the coming man of a higher and and better civilization than the world has yet witnessed, strikes terror to the coward hearts of the men who have so long trampled him under foot, and outraged every consideration of honor, justice, or decency. When Thomas Jefferson, protesting against human bondage in this country, said, "I tremble for my country when I remember that God is just," he was impelled to that utterance by the high, full, vivid, moral conception that God, as the moral Governor of the Universe, must bring "righteousness to the line and judgment to the plummet."

The great law of compensation, under republican ideas and institutions, must bring to the negro even-handed justice, when merit, worth, mind will be the standard of manhood; and it is to this standard of moral excellence I would incite and arouse young men of color to bestir themselves persistently.

I know these young men; and appreciate the longings, the aspirations, the laudable, struggling ambitions of many a brave heart to break through the gloom of the long night of sorrow.

What Banneker, Aldridge, Alexander Dumas, whose writings are to be seen in every part of our country to-day—(how few, when reading Monte Christo, or the Three Guardsmen, ever think of attributing it to the genius of a negro)—have done to exalt our common humanity and bless the world, you, young men of Florida, may do under far more favorable circumstances, and even greater results. The future is to the young man of color who is in earnest, glorious. Everything is before us; everything to win; up, onward, let nothing thy mission delay!

Yours truly,
JONATHAN C. GIBBS.

The amount collected for the suffering poor of Chicago amounts to over $5,000,000. It is estimated that 125,000 persons, or about 25,000 families, were thrown out of house and home and robbed of everything by the insatiable fire. Supposing this estimate to be correct, the fund of $5,000,000, if equally divided, would give to each family of five persons $2000 each.

Our Colored Schools.

The attempts to educate colored children in the late slaveholding portions of the United States has ever met with an opposition as strong and powerful as lay in the ability of its opponents to exert. In some portions of the country this opposition has allied itself with the assassin and incendiary; and with the knife and torch, tar and feathers, and kindred diabolical instrumentalities it has succeeded in intimidating those who are ready and willing to aid in educating a class whose continued ignorance may yet prove a curse to the whole nation in an hour of dire extremity.

In the District of Columbia a strong prevailing negro-hating sentiment has been pandered to in the matter of the schooling of colored children, and no effort has been spared to discourage the friends of the education of colored persons. Finding that neither mob violence nor unlawful measures could be brought to bear to deter the colored people of this District from availing themselves of the school privileges provided for them by Congress, resort was had to quibbles on the part of those in authority inimical to colored people, to deprive colored schools of the means of paying their teachers, and of furnishing the necessary appliances for school purposes. Money, however, was forthcoming from private sources, and our schools went on until the Republican party succeeded in getting control, when no further trouble was experienced in securing a legal share of the school fund for the support of colored schools.

We had hoped that all opposition to the education of the colored children in our midst had outgrown itself, and that the white people here had come to accept the situation. We were the more easily led to this hope by the assurance of Governor Cooke that there should be no discrimination between colored and white schools, but, by a letter to Acting Governor Stanton, which we publish elsewhere, it will be seen that there is still an opposition to colored schools, and a discrimination against them by which they are *seriously inconvenienced*.

We can but feel that the withholding of money belonging to colored schools is born of a desire to cripple those schools, and also to pander to the prejudices of the old citizen and pro-slavery class of our population. We feel that the colored people of the District of Columbia are not yet safely settled down in the full enjoyment of their rights. Men, claiming to be Republican in politics, and in favor of equal and exact justice to all men, obtaining possession of positions under the District government use those positions and the power gained by them for the purpose of thwarting the very measures that make the Republican party strong throughout the nation, the full enforcement of which is the black man's only hope for a thorough amelioration of his sad condition. Conservatism is rapidly gaining ascendency in the District of Columbia; this bodes no good to the black man. In local politics our professedly Republican daily journals advise the ignoring of party lines, and, and we find places of great influence touching questions directly concerning the black man being filled by men in whose bosoms live an ill-disguised enmity to black men and their highest interest.

Our colored schools must go on, and no prejudice against colored people on the part of District officials will be allowed to impede the progress of our race in the pathway of knowledge. The school privilege was extended to colored people by the laws of the United States and we have recourse to the Congress of the nation in case those laws are disregarded.

[*New National Era.*

NINE MILLIONS MORE !

Nine million dollars more of the public debt, less fifty thousand, was paid off by Secretary Boutwell during the month of October. This swells the amount that the debt has been decreased by General Grant's Administration by the sum of *two hundred and seventy-three millions seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars*. This is an average reduction for each of the thirty-two months President Grant has been in office of $8,552,000, and makes an annual saving in interest of over sixteen millions of dollars. At the same rate of increase for the remaining sixteen months of his Administration there will be a still further reduction of the public debt of $136,832,000, making the entire decrease for the four years of his Administration over *four hundred and ten millions of dollars*, and an annual saving in interest about $25,000,000. During the succeeding Republican administration of four years, upon which we may safely count, the debt will be decreased another $410,000,000 at least, and fifty millions of interest annually.—*New National Era.*

THE INTERNATIONALS.

It is almost of as much importance to the International to seem powerful as to be so, and accordingly its friends and supporters are very ready to claim some of the responsibility of every tumult, revolutions, uprising, strike, riot, and conflagration that occurs in any part of the world. They are willing, in short, to accept a bad reputation for the sake of inspiring terror. We have not as yet heard that they claim for it any share in the burning of the Wisconsin woods, but they have darkly hinted that it had something to do with the burning of Chicago, and we should not be surprised to hear that it was at the bottom of the next great earthquake. It certainly claimed a larger part in the troubles of the Commune in Paris than it had any title to, and we suspect that the great strikes which have recently taken place in Europe would have occurred it had never existed.

That it does exist however, and that it is rapidly extending its organization, there can be no doubt ; but it must be remembered that such organizations do not become stronger in the ratio of the increase of their numbers—on the contrary, they become weaker ; they gather in the beginning the *elite* of the class among which they seek their recruits. As the work of propagandism goes on, the accessions decline in quality, and the cohesiveness of the body diminishes. It is not difficult to forsee that the International will go to pieces under the weight and vastness of its own design. A correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette* furnishes an account of a convention of the body, consisting of twenty-five delegates, held in London about six weeks ago, at which it was reported that there were one hundred and eighty thousand enrolled members of the Society in England, furnishing a revenue of about thirty-five hundred dollars a years.

The French delegate said that the organization had been swept away in several French towns after the Communist revolution, and it was decided to take special measures for its restoration in these places, and to make Russia the field of energetic missionary effort. Secret societies and conspiracies were vigorously denounced, and political agitation, as it is in England, strongly recommended. The object of this agitation seemed to be the conversion of "capital and land" to the use of the workingman ; in what manner was not described.—*The Nation.*

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT.

Hon. Henry C. Dibble (Judge of the Eighth District Court) has entered suit in this tribunal, averring that J. M. West is indebted to him in the sum of one thousand dollars punitive damages, for this, to wit: That petitioner now holds and exercises the office of Judge of the Eighth District Court for the parish of Orleans; that he has been the Judge of said court from the time of its organization; that he has a deep interest in the good opinion of the community in which he resides, and is irretrievably injured by every libelous publication and slanderous report affecting his reputation for integrity whilst administering his said office.

Petitioner further shows that the said J. M. West is the publisher of a certain newspaper in the city of New Orleans known as and styled the New Orleans *Patriot;* that an edition of said paper, marked No. 32, Volume 1, was published by the said West on Saturday, November 11, 1871; that the said edition of the said newspaper, so printed, issued and published by the said West, contained an article in which your petitioner was charged with judicial bribery and official corruption; that the offence so charged is a crime and is indictable. The said publication amounts to a libel, and your petitioner has thereby been injured in the sum aforesaid. The said libel is contained in an article in said paper entitled, "Gubernatorial Sharp Practice." The said article is slanderous throughout, but the following words therein contained are especially libelous, viz:

"By collusion between the Governor, the Judge of the Eighth District Court and a Carondelet street broker, the State was swindled out of $75,000. There is no question but that the 'swag' was divided between them, the Governor getting the lion's share."

For greater certainty, and for reference, a copy of the said edition of the newspaper containing the said libelous publication by the said West, is annexed to and filed with

this petition, and the said article is made part thereof.

Petitioner shows that the said libelous publication is peculiarly reprehensive and particularly injurious to petitioner because of the judicial office he holds as aforesaid.

Your petitioner now further shows and charges that the said libel, so printed, issued and published by the said J. M. West was so printed or issued, ar published, by the said West with malice, and for the purpose of defaming petitioner.

Your petitioner further shows that the injury he has sustained by the said libel is inappreciable in money; but petitioner is informed and believes that the said West is comparatively an impecunious person, and, therefore, this suit is brought only for punitive damages in the sum of $1000.

Judge Dibble ends this petition praying for a trial by jury.

The above petition is, from beginning to end, in the handwritiug of the Judge, and is also signed by him. Semmes & Mott and S. Belden of counsel.

SENTENCE OF HAWKINS, THE POLYGAMIST.

REMARKS OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

Salt Lake, Oct. 28.—Chief Jus- McKean this morning passed sentence upon Thomas Hawkins, the polygamist, as follows:

Thomas Hawkins, I am sorry for you, very sorry; you may not think so now, but I shall try to make you think so by the mercy which I shall show you. You came from England to this country with the wife of your youth; for many years you were a kind husband and a kind father; at length, however, the evil spirit of polygamy tempted and possessed you, then happiness departed from your household, and now by the complaint of your faithful wife and the verdict of a law-abiding jury, you stand at this bar as a convicted criminal. The law gives me a large discretionary power in passing sentence upon you. I might both fine and imprison you, or I might fine or imprison you; I might imprision you twenty years and fine you $1000. I cannot imprison you for less than three years nor fine you less than $300. It is right that you should be fined, among other reasons, to help to defray the expenses of enforcing the laws, but my experience in Utah has been such that were I to fine you only I am satisfied the fine would be paid out of other funds than yours, and thus you would go free, absolutely free, from all punishment, and then those men who mislead the people would make thousands of others believe that God sent money to pay the fine; that God had prevented the court from sending you to prison, that by a miracle you had been rescued from the authorities of the United States. I must look to it that my judgment gives no aid and comfort to such men. I must look to it that my judgment be not so severe as to seem vindictive, and not so light as to seem to trifle with justice. This community ought to begin to learn that God does not interpose to rescue criminals from the consequences of their crimes, but on the contrary, He so orders the justice of His universe that sooner or later crime stands face to face with justice, and justice is the master. I will say here and now, that whenever your good behavior and the public good shall justify me in doing so, I will gladly recommend that you be pardoned. The judgment of the court is, that you be fined five hundred dollars, and that you be imprisoned at hard labor for the term of three years. Contrary to all expectations there was little or no excitement in the courtroom. The attendance was large, but generally all maintained a proper decorum. The United States Marshal and detectives were fully prepared for any emergency.

Notice of an appeal to the Supreme Court was given by the prisoner's counsel.—*Exchange.*

COMMERCIAL.

Wednesday, Nov. 15—11:30 A. M.

Cotton—The large business of yesterday pretty well swept the tables of factors, and the assortment offering this morning is poor. The supply is comparatively small and sales are confined to about 1200 bales. Prices are firm at yesterday's improvement.

Yesterday's sales embraced 7900 bales, and the market closed as follows:

	Average Lists.	Exchange Figures.
Low Ordinary	—@—	—
Ordinary	—@—	—
Good Ordinary	17¼@17¼	—
Low Middling	17⅜@17⅜	17⅜
Middling	17⅞@17⅞	17⅞
Strict Middling	18@18¼	18
Good Middling	18¼@18⅝	18¼

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Monday, November 21, 1870,

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Leave New Orleans, from the foot of Canal street, for Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi, Ocean Springs, Pascagoula and Mobile at 8 o'clock A. M. Arrivive at Mobile at 2:30 o'clock P. M., connecting at Mobile with the MOBILE AND OHIO, and the MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROADS for all points

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Time to New York, 70 Hours.

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Express Train South arrives at 1:30 A. M.

Mail Train South arrives at 11:05 A. M.

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E. Q. SEWALL, General Superintendent;
J. B. MOREY, General Ticket Agent
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E. D. FROST, General Superintendent.
D. B. MOREY, General Ticket Agent.
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—*New England Homestead.*

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—*The Nation.*

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—*N. Y. Sun.*

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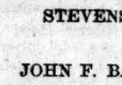


FOR MEMHPIS, CAIRO and the Bends—The fine passenger steamers of this line will leave as follows:

Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, and Memphis and Ohio Railroad—also to St. Louis.

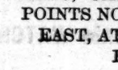
Through Tickets furnished at lowest rates to all points East, West and North, by all the various routes via Memphis, Cairo and St. Louis. Staterooms secured at General Office, 104 Common treet.

A. A. WOODS, General Agent, 104 Common Street.
C. G. WAYNE, Freight Agent, 37 Natchez Street,
JOHN N. BOFINGER. President,

Bills of lading for all freights over the Illinois Central Railroad; signed at the office of

JAMES T. TUCKER, 26 Carondelet Street.
apl. 6-tf

Merchants' Southern Packet Company.



For St. Louis, Cairo, Memphis and the Bends—The steamers of this line will leave as follows, at 5 P, M.

Giving through bills of lading over the Illinois Central Railroad to al points on Arkansas, White and Cumberland rivers. Through bills of lading and passenger tickets issued to all points on the Upper Mississippi. as high as St. Paul.

Plans of cabin may be see and staterooms secured on application to

STEVENSON & VERLANDER. Agents, 135 Gravier street.
JOHN F. BAKER, President.

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THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD AND

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WILL TAKE FREIGHT From New Orleans on first-class steamers,

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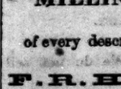
All rates and all through bills of lading from New Orleans by above route given, signed and recognized only at the General Office of the Company, No. 26 Carondelet Street.

Shippers by this route save all drayage and transfer charges at Cairo, and their goods are always under cover, and no charges are made for forwarding.

JAMES T. TUCKER, General Agent.

ST. LOUIS.

For St. Louis, Cairo and Memphis.



The Steamer KATIE, J. M White, Master; will leave New Orleans for above ports on

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SATURDAY, July 8; SATURDAY, July 22.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

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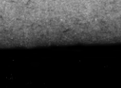
A. A. GREEN, No. 196 Common Stree

Where a plan of the cabin can be seen

BATON ROUGE.



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W. R. Greathouse, Master;
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586.....and.....588

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SCHEME:

20,000 NUMBERS—TICKETS ONLY $20.

1 prize of	$50,000 is		$50,000
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1 prize of	8,000 is		8,000
1 prize of	7,000 is		7,000
1 prize of	6,000 is		6,000
1 prize of	5,000 is		5,000
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1 prize of	1,000	are	$25,000
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50 prizes of	500	are	25,000
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Whole tickets $20; shares in proportion. Prizes payable in full without deduction. Orders to be addressed to,

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We beg to call public attention to the fact that we are now prepared to fill orders for the latest novelties in the line of patented goods, and are constantly adding to our large stock, such articles of merit as the inventive spirit of the age produces, and the progressive temper of the times demands. The Southern Country especially, needs these labor-saving inventions; to our friends in the country extend an invitation to call and examine our stock of household and farm utensils.

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Sold within the Past Two Months under a Full Guarantee,

Not one returned—

Not one complaint.

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INTERESTING ITEMS.

BISMARCK'S FINANCIAL ASSAULT ON ENGLAND.—Says a New York special, of Oct. 29th:

Late advices from England show that there is a great fear of a financial panic, Bismarck demanding gold for the English subscription part of the French war loan. The bills on the Bank of England are being presented, and says the London *Courier Journal*, "the only safety for the moment is to decline to discount the bills. If Bismarck demands gold, give him bank notes. England must stand as if behind batteries, upon a note currency, as our only safety against the Prussian invader who undertakes our overthrow through finances. There is no such an amount of bullion as that which Prussia demands of France. All the deposit in gold and silver, in public and private, in Europe and America is less than two hundred million sterling. That would not begin to pay half of the indemnity. It is believed that Bismarck intends to hoard the world's finances, and touch England's vitality through her gold?"

DEATH OF A $20,000 HORSE.—Curtis's Hambletonian, one of the most valuable horses in Kentucky, was found dead in his stable on Tuesday morning. He had been standing during the past season at the farm of W. J. Walker, Esq., half a mile from Richmond, at $100 the season. On Monday afternoon he was apparently in most excellent health. A *post mortem* examination, in the presence of several gentlemen, indicated that his lungs, heart, liver, etc., were in a perfectly healthy condition. From the manner in which the grass in front of his stable had been rolled, it was thought that he might have died of colic, but as he had for weeks past been fed on nothing except sheaf oats, it is strange how he could have contracted the disease. Curtis's Hambletonian was half brother to Dexter, Winfield, George Wilkes, Bruno, Alexander's Abdallah, Startle, Socrates, Harvest Queen and a number of others, the best in America. He was by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, out of Miss Miller's dam by Defiance, son of Membrino, Paymaster, sire of Membrino Chief; grand-dam by Membrino, son of imported Messinger. He was the property of Mr. L. Curtis, of Brooklyn, New York — now in Europe—and was worth $20,000.

[*Richmond (Ky.,) Register.*

ORIGIN OF CHOLERA.—Its primary seat is in the swamps of India. It first appeared as an epidemic in the year 1817, commencing a fearful march of seventeen years' duration which did not cease till it had encircled the globe. The custom of the people were favorable to the spread of the contagion. They are devoid of all habits of cleanliness, and even of decency, especially in their neglect of arrangements for the purposes of nature. The conditions of epidemic cholera are first, an atmosphere impregnated with the products of fermenting human excrement; 2d, an elevated temperature, with a stagnant condition of the atmosphere; 3d, low marshy ground, moist soil, and decomposition of vegetable matter; 4th, filthy streets and yards; 5th, impure water, especially that which is poisoned by cholera discharges, or by the washing of the clothes of cholera patients; 6th, spoiled meat, or fish, unripe or stale fruits and vegetables, and other unwholesome food.

☞When the Russian prince arrives in New York, Jim Fisk has arranged so that his splendid band of the crack Ninth, with ten thousand dollar Levy at its head, and 150 men behind him, shall give him a serenade at the Clarendon hotel. The particular point and delicacy of the compliment is that the serenade will be entirely made up of Russian airs, and will probably be the first the prince shall have heard since he left his native land.

☞A statement of the colored population returned at the Census Office, including an estimate for four counties yet incomplete, makes the aggregate number in all the States and Territories about 4,867,000, being a gain of 925,100 per cent over 1860. Georgia has the largest number.

☞There is a girl sixteen years of age in Appanoose county, Iowa, who has in the last two years raised $2000 worth of hogs for the market. She attended to them entirely herself.

☞Every "leading politician" in New Jersey is said to be in the "hands of his friends" as a candidate for Governor.

FUN AND FANCY.

SELF-TAUGHT.—Many men are said to be self-taught. No man was ever taught in any other way. Do you suppose a man to be a bucket to be hung on the well of knowledge and pumped full. Man is a creature that learns by exertion of his own faculties. There are aids to learning of various kinds; but no matter how many of these aids a man be surrounded by, after all the learning is that which he acquires himself. And whether he is in college or out of college, in school or out of school every man must educate himself. And in our times and in our community every man has the means of doing it.

PAPER PILLOW.—Save all your scraps of writing paper, cast away copy books, old envelopes, old backs of notes, &c. Cut them into strips about half an inch wide and two inches long; curl them well with a dull penknife. Make a pillow case of any material you have; fill it with your curled paper, mixed with a few shreds of flannel. Stuff it quite full, sew the end up, and cover it as you please. These pillows are very useful in cases of fevers, as they keep continually cool; they are a cheap and good substitute for feather pillows, and any little boy or girl can make them.—*Hearth and Home.*

SORRY.—Charles R—— is three years old, or thereabouts. The other day he became very angry because his father insisted on enforcing the parental views on some disputed point, and blurted out, "You're a fool, papa!" Papa looked very grave, and presently was called out of the room. Mamma, embracing the occasion to impress upon the young hopeful the impropriety of his conduct, said papa felt very badly, and he must kiss him and say he was sorry. So, when his father returned, Charley rushed up to him, with his little face all covered with smiles, and, kissing him over and over again, exclaimed "Papa, I so sorry you's a fool!"

—Why is the letter R very unfortunate? Ans.—Because it is always in trouble, wretchedness, and misery; is the beginning of ruin and ruin, and is never found in peace, innocence, or love.

—A citizen of Connecticut recently introduced to a newly married man, congratulated him warmly, and said: "Ah, these Litchfield county girls make clever wives, I've had three of 'em."

—It is said the custom of wearing cadet buttons has been given up by the indignant belles at West Point, since Cadet Smith presented some of his to a lady of color.

—An Irishman quarreling with an Englishman told him that if he didn't hold his tongue he would break his impenetrable head and let the brains out of his empty skull.

—Mr. Petroleum Shoddy, riding past the bust of Humbolt in the Park, exclaimed with disgust: "How could they let that patent-medicine man put his statue in this public place."

—An Irishman upon seeing a squirrel shot from a tree, said: "Faith, and that's a waste of powder. The fall itself would have killed the squirrel."

—Mrs. Jones says: "I believe I've got the tenderest-hearted boys in the world. I can't tell one of 'em to fetch a pail of water but he'll burst out crying."

—A man having been brought before a Dutch justice of the peace in Canada on a charge of having four wives, the astounded magistrate exclaimed, "You let dat man go; if he lits mit four wives he has punishment enuf. I lits mit only von, and dat's more'n I can shtand."

—The pastor of one of our churches was catechising the pupils of his Sabbath school, and remarked:

"Remember, dear children, that God is everywhere."

The words had hardly escape his lips, when a roguish little fellow rose up and said to the pastor:

"Please, sir, did you say that God was everywhere?

"Yes my son, everywhere."

"Is he in my pocket?"

"Yes, he is in your pocket."

"Well, I guess I've got you there," was the triumphant retort; "cause I ain't got any pocket."

—An ingenious German has gained a great reputation in New York by his success in training coach-horses to a grand gait. He used no burr-bit or other cruel contrivance, and people couldn't see how he did it, until it was found that he put magnifying goggles upon his horses, which made cobble stones look like boulders, and they acquired a grand tread by trying to step over them.

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The Sun.

CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

The Dollar Weekly Sun.

A Newspaper of the Present Times.
Intended for People Now on Earth.
Including Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants, Professional Men, Workers, Thinkers, and all Manner of Honest Folks, and the Wives, Sons, and Daughters of all such.

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SEMI-WEEKLY SUN, $2 A YEAR.

Of the same size and general character as THE WEEKLY, but with a greater variety of miscellaneous reading, and furnishing the news to its subscribers with greater freshness, because it comes twice a week instead of once only.

THE DAILY SUN, $6 A YEAR.

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Five copies, one year, separately addressed, Four Dollars.
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Five copies, one year, separately addressed, Eight Dollars.
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FOR VICKSBURG, DAVIS' Bend

Leaves on SATURDAY, at 5 P. M.

GREENVILLE ARGYLE Sunny Side, Egg's Point-Barnard, Grand Lake, Lecta, Maryland, Carolina, Pilcher's Point Skipwith, Lake Providence, Transylvania, Goodrich's, Millikens Bend, Duckport, Vicksburg, Grand Gulf, St. Joseph, Rodney, Waterproof, Natchez, Bayou Sara, Baton Rouge, Plaquemine, Donaldsonville, and all intermediate and Coast landings. The new and magnificent steamer

NATCHEZ

T. P. Leathers, Master.

Will leave as above, and, will land all Coast passengers with their freight.

Connects at Vicksburg with packets for all points on the Yazoo and Tallahatchie rivers.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

JNO. JANNEY, Agent,
159 Common Street.

ST. PHILIP STORE,

230 ROYAL ST., CORNER ST. PHILIP,

New Orleans.

R. A. CHIAPELLA,

—CASH DEALER IN—

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

TRIMMINGS AND HATS,

AT AUCTION PRICES

WALTHAM WATCHES.

THE BALANCE WHEEL

OF A

WALTHAM WATCH

BEATS

4 times second,
240 times a minute,
14,400 times an hour,
345,600 times a day,
292,00 times a week,
10,368,000 times a month,
126,144,000 times a year.

MORE IS EXPECTED OF A WATCH THAN ANY KIND OF IN MACHERY.

It must not only run all day, butall night; not only on weekdays, but on Sundays and Holidays. It must run hanging up or lying down—upside down or right side up. It must keep running when the wearer sits down or stand up, When he walks or rides. In fact, it is expected to do its duty at all times, in every place and in every position.

A Genuine Waltham Watch

will fulfil all these requirements. I wound once a day, it will faithfully tick for you a hundred and twenty-six million times in a year, without even requiring fresh oil all that time.

A Genuine Waltham Watch

CONTAINS

5 Spring, 9 wheels, 51 Screws, and 98 other parts making altogether 136 separate pieces.

ALL GENUINE WALTHAM.

Watches have seven Jewels.

THE EXTRA JEWELLED HAVE ELEVEN JEWEL THE FULL JEWELLED HAVE FIFTEEN JEWELS.

Every part of a Waltham Watch is made by machinery. The machinery used in making the movement of a single watch cost over a *Hundred Thousand Dollars*, yet we sell these Watches, in a solid Silver Hunting Case, for $18. The same watch could not be made by hand and finisheds as perfectly for TEN TIMES AS MUCH.

A Genuine waltham Watch

is interchangeable, like a Springfield rifle that is, any part of one Watch is exactly like the same part in another; and if ten Watches of one grade were taken apart, and the screws, wheels, springs, &c., were mixed together, ten watches could be made by putting those parts together again, without any reference to their former combination. This is a

GREAT ADVANTAGE;

For, if *any part* of a Waltham Watch is injured we can always replace it at a *Trifling Expense.*

A GENUINE WALTHAM WATCH

is made with special reference to

DURABILITY

Other Watches will run for a year or two, it require constant repairs; but

A Waltham Watch

WILL RUN FAITHFULLY

FOR MANY YEARS

We sell these Watches,

IN SOLID SILVER HUNTING CASES..... $18

IN SOLID GOLD HUNTING CASES, $70

We have prepared an

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST,

which describes the various grades of Watches in detail, gives the weight and quality of the Cases, and all other information necessary for an intelligent selection. We wish every one would send for it before ordering a Watch.

Write for it as follows:

Messrs. Howard & Co.,
No. 785 Broadway, New York:

Please send me your Illustrated Price List of Waltham Watches, as per advertisement in THE LOUISIANIAN.

(Sign name and address in full)

WITHOUT EXPENSE,

OR

Refund the Money.

We have sent out over *Five Thousand* of these Watches upon these conditions, and have only been asked to refund the money in three cases, and not one of these was on account of dissatisfacton with the Watch, but because the parties needed the money more.

WE HAVE NO AGENTS, AND OUR PRICES ARE THE SAME TO ALL. A RESIDENT OF OREGON OR TEXAS CAN BUY A WATCH FROM US AND IT WILL COST HIM NO MORE THAN IF HE LIVED IN NEW YORK. ALL THIS IS EXPLAINED IN THE PRICE LIST.

Special Notice.—We do not sell Waltham Watches in any Imitation, Gilt, Plated, Oride, Filled Cases whatever (these are all other names for Brass or German Silver). The Waltham Watch is worthy of a solid Gold or Silver Case, and we do not propose to sell it in any other.

LET EVERY ONE SEND FOR A PRICE LIST. ADDRESS IN FULL,

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AN EXPRESS TRAIN leaves the foot of Canal street daily at 8 A. M., via the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, making close connections at Mobile with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to all points North, East and West.

For tickets apply to

A. D. SHELDON.

Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northen Railroad, corner Camp and Common streets, under City Hotel; or to

W. BEDELL.

Ticket Agent New Orleans, Mobile and Chatanooga Railroad No. 150 Common street, under St. Charles Hotel.

J. H. WINGFIELD.

General Superintending Agent St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.

The Mobile division of this road will be opened for business on

Monday, November 21, 1870,

and passenger trains will run as follows:

Leave New Orleans, from the foot of Canal street, for Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi, Ocean Springs, Pascagoula and Mobile at 8 o'clock A. M. Arrivive at Mobile at 2:30 o'clock P. M., connecting at Mobile with the MOBILE AND OHIO, and the MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROADS for all points

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Leave Mobile for New Orleans at 11:20 A. M. Arriving at 6:10 P. M.

Fare Between New Orleans and Mobile, Five Dollars.

THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS RUN EACH WAY DAILY.

Freight received at New Orleans, at the foot of Julia street before 4:30 P. M., delivered at Mobile early next morning.

FREIGHT AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

For further information, call at the General Office of the company, rooms one and two, up stairs, STORY BUILDING, corner Camp and Common streets.

J. R. KENDRICK,
General Superintendent.

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Makes schedule connections with Lightning Express trains, to all points NORTH, EAST and WEST. Carries the great North Mail.

Time to New York, 70 Hours.

New and elegantly fitted up Sleeping Cars run to Humboldt, Tennessee, Cleveland, Tennessee, and Louisville, Kentucky.

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Ticket Office, Galveston, Iron Building. Ticket Offices, New Orleans, under City Hotel, Corner Camp and Common streets, and at Depot.

E. Q. SEWALL, General Superintendent;
J. B. MOREY, General Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.
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A VERY HANDSOME WATCH in fine 18 karat Gold plated Double Cases—imitation of $100 Gold Watch—engraved or plain, genuine English, full plate jeweled movements, adjusted regulator, correct, and in complete running order with elegent Gent's Vest Chain, with Locket and Key, mailed pre-paid for only EIGHTEEN DOLLARS.

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IN MASSIVE ORIDE GOLD Double Hunting Magic Spring Cases, elegantly engraved, or engine turned, Genuine Patent Lever movements, full jeweled, regulated and warranted to keep correct time, and wear equal to Gold, precisely like in appearance, make, finish, brilliancy of color. $200 Gold Watch. One of these splendid Watches will be forwarded by mail free to any address, in handsome morocco case, lined with velvet and satin, (Ladies' or Gent's size Wtch,) for only TWELVE DOLLARS.

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GENUINE AMERICAN WATCHES of all grades, in Gold and Silver Cases, from $18 up to $200. Other Good Watches equally low. With every Club of six Watches, of any kind, we send one extra of same kind free, as a premium to getter up of the Club. A superior stock of Genuine Oride Gold Chains, $2 to $6 each, warranted fully equal to Gold in brilliancy of color, wear, etc., Bills of over $12 collected on delivery, if desired. All Bills of $12, and less, must be cash in P. O. Money Orders, or Registered Letters, at our risk. Goods carefully selected, packed and forwarded pre-paid by mail, or by Express, or receipt of price. Safe delivery of all goods guaranteed. Watches forwarded to be examined to parties known when express charges both ways are paid. No goods forwarded west of the Mississippi River, with bill to collect on delivery. Purchasers must pay all express charges on goods sent C. O. D.: also for return of money. All Cash orders forwarded free of charges to destination. Catalogues Free. Address all orders.

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